

Louisville Evening Express.

LD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 93

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

By Western Union Telegraph Lines for Aug. 6, 9 A. M.

CITY.	TEMP.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Louisville	74	N W	Hazy.
Nashville	74	N W	Clear.
Memphis	82	N E	Clear.
Cincinnati	82	N E	Clear.
St. Louis	75	N W	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	65	N E	Clear.
Chicago	66	N E	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	41	N E	Rainy.
Portland	61	N W	Clear.
Boston	63	N W	Clear.
New York	65	N E	Clear.
St. Paul	68	N E	Clear.
Buffalo	65	N E	Clear.
Jackson	84	N W	Pleasant.
St. Louis	84	N W	Clear.
Philadelphia	58	N	Clear.
San Francisco	70	N W	Clear.
Nashville	81	N W	Clear.
Shreveport	81	N W	Clear.
Vicksburg	81	N W	Clear.
Houston	81	N W	Clear.
Charleston	86	N E	Clear.
Baltimore	86	N E	Clear.
Key West	85	N E	Clear.
Havana	81	N E	Clear.
San Juan	81	N E	Clear.
Washington	65	N W	Hazy.
New Orleans	84	N W	Cloudy.

THE CITY.

Was it Complimentary?

A dark brass band serenaded a Fourth-street merchant, at his residence last night. They mistook his house for that of a colored preacher.

A Louisville Dead.

Geo. W. Cunningham, formerly of Louisville, died suddenly of heart disease in Henderson, Ky., on Tuesday. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Eclipse Glasses.

Klauber, the enterprising photographer of Market street, has prepared glasses for the eclipse on Saturday. They are just the thing and cheap as dirt—five cents a glass.

Street Cleaning.

The street-cleaning brigades of the Eastern and Western districts will be out in full force raking and scraping the loose soil accumulated by the rains of yesterday, as soon as the sun makes its appearance.

Shell Oysters at the St. Charles.

Lil Lotich, with his usual enterprise, announces oysters in the shell—the first of the season. They are delicious and almost as fresh as when taken from the briny ocean, and will make epicurean mouths water.

A Great Rain.

Reports from the interior and along the line of the Ohio river advise us that the late rain was general. It will exercise a general influence on the growing crops, which were sadly in need of it. The corn crop north of the Cumberland otherwise would have been very short.

The Doctors.

Our friends, the people's friends, the Doctors, held another meeting last night. A special committee was appointed on the "code" who will report hereafter. As the calm comes after the storm, so last night the proceedings were moderate and conducted in excellent temper.

Thieves in New Albany.

The thieves of New Albany, having stolen everything from the moral citizens of that suburb that they could find worth stealing, in the houses, have now commenced to carry away such outside articles as bees, chickens, garden "trucks," &c. The thieves have things pretty much their own way over there, as in Madison.

I. O. G. T.

At a regular meeting of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 217, I. O. G. T., held at their hall, on Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green, on Sunday afternoon, August 1, 1869, the following officers were installed to serve the ensuing term:

Ben. F. Cawthon, W. C. T.
John M. Farrer, W. V. T.
E. Dickson Price, W. S.
C. Hoover, W. A. S.
Thos. T. Baldwin, W. M. S.
Henry C. Metcalf, W. F. S.
W. S. Conroy, W. T.
Henry Farrer, W. I. G.
John A. Farrer, W. O. G.
Jas. Lee, P. W. C. T.
Jas. Riddle, W. C.

The Minstrels.

In spite of the threatening aspect of the weather last evening, Weisiger Hall was filled almost to overflowing with the lovers of good music and rare comedy, last night. The Newcombs are enjoying one of the most successful seasons of minstrelsy ever played in our city. The audience encircled Joe Emmett last night as long as he was able to shake his wooden bignons, or reach the key of G in his inimitable Lingard songs and dances. He is pronounced by all who see and hear him to be the "immense" actor of his kind that ever visited Louisville. Joseph takes a farewell benefit to-night. Let it be "for Joseph" to receive a bumper. He deserves to be largely patronized by the public, for whose pleasure and amusement he labors so assiduously. Reserved seats can be secured at the music house of Will. S. Hays, Fourth street.

Tobacco and Cotton.

The shipments of tobacco East over the Jeffersonville railroad have fallen off somewhat in the past week. A large portion of the crop of last year has been marketed, but the tobacco movement by river and rail will continue pretty lively until the middle of September. So far the present season the Jeffersonville road has carried several thousand hogsheads more of Eastern bound tobacco than have been shipped by other and competing routes.

We understand that the Jeffersonville road will make special rates and liberal arrangements for the shipment of cotton East during the coming cotton season. This road is managed with the most liberal enterprise, and its rapidly increasing business is the best evidence of its popularity.

SHARP SCAMP.

He Forges an Order for \$798, Obtains the Money, and Goes to Ireland.

A Troubled Conscience Brings Him Back to America—He Gives Himself Up to New York Detectives.

Detective Bligh returned from New York this morning, having in custody a man named Patrick Joyce, who, in November last, forged an order on William Jackson, of this city, for \$798. The particulars of the transaction are substantially about as follows:

William Jackson, who had for some time been engaged in business in Colorado, returned to this city in November last, Patrick Joyce was at that time a resident of Louisville. Jackson was an uncle of Patrick's wife, and the two men were very intimate and very friendly toward each other—in fact, they were entirely too friendly for the welfare of both, as the sequel will prove. Jackson had a draft on a New Orleans bankinghouse for \$798. Patrick, being well acquainted in the city, took William to the Planters' National Bank, on Main street, for the purpose of obtaining money for the draft. The document was left with the cashier, who engaged to arrange for the payment of the draft. He at once sent word to the firm in New York upon whom the draft had been drawn. The reply was that it was all correct, and, of course, the bank here was then ready to make the payment. In the meantime Patrick had kept posted as to the earliest time payment could be made by the Planters' Bank. He therefore called at the bank and asked for the money. The cashier informed him that Mr. Jackson would have to give his personal acknowledgment that the proceeding was authorized by him. Patrick told the cashier that Jackson was sick and could not go to the bank. Patrick was then requested to give a written order from Jackson for the money, certified to by a well-known person as witness. Patrick left the bank, and after a short time returned with an order bearing the name of Jackson, and witnessed by Mrs. Susan Joyce, Patrick's wife. The money was handed over and Patrick left. He was not heard from again until a few days since, when a dispatch was received from the Chief of Police at New York, stating that a man named Patrick Joyce had voluntarily given himself into custody there, and alleged that he had forged an order on a gentleman named Jackson, of this city, and had obtained on it the sum of \$798. The New York authorities were instructed to hold Patrick, and Detective Bligh was sent to New York by the Planters' National Bank of this city, to bring Patrick forthwith to Louisville. Mr. Bligh, as stated above, arrived with his prisoner this morning. Patrick proves to be the Patrick desired, and who, last November, forged the names of William Jackson and Susan Joyce to the order upon which the money was drawn from the Planters' bank.

Patrick says he took the first train for New York after procuring the money, and arriving in that city, took the first outgoing steamer that sailed for Liverpool. Arriving at the last named city, he made his way to Ireland at once, taking an extended tour over the Emerald Isle, and having a good time generally, for a while, among his old countrymen. But, he says, notwithstanding the enormity of the crime he had committed, he never entirely lost his conscience—that when he tried to forget the wrongs he had done his old friend in America, remorse and misery overcame his sinful desires, and the better impulses of his heart urged him to return to the land from which he had fled, and make at least some reparation as he could to his family and friend for his cruelty to them. Hence, he took a steamer for New York, intending to proceed at once from that city to Louisville. But, during the voyage, the wicked desires which had led him to the commission of his greatest act of lawlessness, took possession of his heart, and he succumbed to them. Arriving in America, he went over into New Jersey, where he obtained some kind of employment, and remained for some weeks. He says the old feelings of remorse and repentance returned with renewed force, and he finally resolved to go over to New York, and there give himself into the custody of the police detectives, relate the story of his crime, and abide the consequences, as his heart was so full of bitterness and sorrow that he could no longer bear such torture of conscience. Patrick will receive the benefit of an investigation of his case, and, if his repentance is genuine and substantial, it is to be hoped he will be leniently dealt with.

The New Orleans Tragedy.
We published an account of a tragedy in New Orleans lately, where Carrie Kipper's lover, Saladoro Carlotte, attempted to assassinate her. The woman steadily refused to make a complaint against him, and when placed on the witness stand stubbornly refused to testify. She said she would stay in prison twenty years before she would answer. There being no testimony against Carlotte the Recorder was forced to discharge the prisoner.

Exonerated.
The testimony before the City Court this morning fully exonerated Policeman Burke of any blame for his action in the difficulty on the cars, reported the other day. Burke was only attempting to do his duty.

Religious.
The Presbyterians of the West End are raising a subscription for the purpose of erecting a new church edifice in the neighborhood of Twenty-first and Chestnut streets. A lot has been donated for the above purpose by Mr. Ferguson, one of the most liberal and charitable gentlemen in the West End.

Information Wanted.
Mrs. Spillman, who lives in Cincinnati, has written a letter to Mayor Bunce, informing that worthy functionary that her husband, Thomas Spillman, who is a cripple, belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and plays a hand organ for support, and at a livelihood, left her one week ago, without a cent, but with a male infant to take care of. She thinks Thomas came to Louisville, and if found here, she wants him forwarded to her address by the first boat. If Mrs. Spillman is an able-bodied female, and if Thomas is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, plays a hand organ for support, and a cripple at that, we advise her to let Thomas go; she would probably get along better without him.

Policeman's Badge Lost.
While officer Antle was engaged in a little muscular exercise with Edward Bassett, yesterday, he lost his badge. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at police headquarters; it is numbered 31.

Dead-Beat.
The Memphis Appeal of yesterday tells about a dead-beat, who has "beaten" several citizens of Memphis. He gives his name and title as Colonel Westmoreland, and, according to the story he tells of his military career in the "recent" war, Napoleon was a very small potato in the way of chivalrous deeds and valorous exploits. The Appeal says the "Colonel" is no doubt spreading his lengthy legs under the mahogany tables of the charitable people of Louisville, and warns our citizens, if he is here, to keep at least an eye on him all the time. He is said to be very fond of exhibiting a camp-stool, which, he claims, once belonged to Stonewall Jackson. He left the stool he exhibited in Memphis with a "friend" there, whom he attempted to "beat," but didn't. Louisville has enough home dead-beats, without importing such characters from abroad, and if they come of their own accord, the best plan to pursue is to serve them the same as "Capt. Jenks," when he was kicked out of the army.

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Louisville City Court.
HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.
FRIDAY, August 6.
The coming eclipse is the topic that now occupies every one's mind, and the chilly darkness of this morning seems to forebode the gloom that will overshadow the Heavens to-morrow evening.

The Judge seemed to partake of the surrounding gloominess, and the unusual silence that pervaded the court room, with its full complement of barristers and attorneys, indicated an approach to the solemn. City as David Ross, selling by sample without license, dismissed.
John Burke, disordered conduct. This is the case continued from last week on account of the wounds which the prisoner received while in jail. The evidence for the State showed that the prisoner is a policeman and was at Woodland garden on the night of the picnic, and when he was coming down town to his home, on a Market-street car, which was loaded with men and women—in the melee, pistols were drawn and threats made by some persons in the crowd in which the prisoner was found by the police, who, finding this time arrived. When John was arrested he was scuffling with his brother Patrick, who was trying to take away the pistol from him. The evidence for the defense showed that some one in the car was drunk and noisy, and that the prisoner in trying to quell the disturbance was struck on the head with a brick, and beaten down. It showed that the prisoner was on the front part of the car when a tall passenger drew a revolver and called out, "Let me go, that I may shoot him," and on hearing this he went inside to stop the fighting, on which the crowd rushed upon him, and after several attempts to throw him bodily out of the window, they left the car. This fully explained away the charge and the warrant was dismissed.

Edward Bassett, on a peace warrant by Brian Kinney; bond in \$500 for twelve months.
Same, charged with disorderly conduct; fined \$3.
P. Burke, assault and battery; dismissed.
Jas. Kelly, drunkenness; fined \$3.
Mary Pannun, drunk and disorderly; fined \$3.
Frank Dapney and — Brooks, drunk and disorderly; fined \$3 each, and put in bonds of \$200 for sixty days.
Jas. Hall, vagrancy; held in the sum of \$100 to answer.

Haliam H. Cieney, drunk and disorderly; fined \$3 and bond in \$100 for thirty days.
Michael Stoch, drunkenness; discharged.
Sallie Williams and Carrie Sloan, cutting and wounding Mollie Williams with intent to kill; case continued for defendant until Tuesday.

Ollie Wright, cutting and wounding Belle Bruner with intent to kill; continued for defendant for one week.
Michael Brady, stealing coat from J. W. Shockey; examination waived and bond in \$300 to answer.

The case of Pat. Joyce was not called when we went to press.

TOWN TOPICS.

Eclipse.
Before viewing this sight, go to the Spurrier House Saloon, Sixth street, to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock, and partake of their Eclipse lunch.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.

Some Interesting Facts Touching the Phenomenon.

The unusual event of a total eclipse of the Sun will be witnessed to-morrow evening by a portion of the people of the United States. The phenomenon is, indeed, common enough, if it is simply to occur somewhere on the earth. But that it is very rare when confined to a particular place or country may be illustrated by the following facts: The celebrated astronomer, Halley, computed in 1715 that up to that date no total eclipse of the Sun had occurred at London for a period of 575 years. And since that date none has occurred at that place. At Paris, during the eighteenth century, but one total eclipse of the Sun was seen, that of 1724; and during the nineteenth century none has been, or will be, seen.

We are told by astronomers of Washington that "no total eclipse of the sun has been visible in any considerable portion of this country since 1834, and none will be visible after this year during the present century." Thus it appears that more persons living in the United States have had a view of Niagara Falls, or of the Mammoth Cave, or of the Natural Bridge of Virginia, than have ever witnessed the grand astronomical phenomenon of a total eclipse of the sun. And by far the great majority of the people of the United States will be unable to witness the great total eclipse of this year, for in most parts of the country the eclipse is only partial, though unusually large.

Instead of waiting patiently at their observatories for the eclipse to approach them, which we have seen it will take some centuries to do, the astronomers have acquired the habit of taking their observatories to the line of the total eclipse. The total eclipse of to-morrow is visible along a track about one hundred and forty miles wide, and more than six thousand miles long. When this track is laid down on a map, throughout its whole extent, it looks like a narrow ribbon, stretching across North America and a portion of Asia. It begins in Siberia, where it takes a northeasterly course, till it crosses a little south of Behring's Straits, after which it turns its course southeasterly, traversing portions of our new territory of Alaska; thence into British America, and through Montana, Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. It ends in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of the last mentioned State. All places situated on the central line of this track will have the sun totally obscured for a period varying from 2m. 33s. to 3m. 17.3s., according to geographical position.

Places situated on the borders of the track, or about 70 miles on either side of the central line, will have the sun just covered completely for an instant; and the duration of the total phase will be greater the nearer the place is to the central line. Outside of the track of total phase, on the northern side, only a partial eclipse of the sun's southern limb, and on the south side of the track a partial eclipse of the northern limb will be seen. But the duration and magnitude of the partial eclipse will be greater in proportion as the place of observation is nearer the borders of the track of total phase.

Perhaps some curious reader, who has not looked very closely into his treatise on astronomy, or who may have long since forgotten all about it, may wish to know what is the cause of the total phenomenon being restricted to the comparatively narrow track which we have described. Allow us to refresh his memory. The rays of light coming from the extreme borders of the sun's spherical body, in straight lines, and without previously crossing, to the outer borders of the moon's much smaller globe, form a cone with its vertex pointed toward the earth—that is, on the occasion of an eclipse like that which will be witnessed to-morrow. Of course, the opaque body of the moon cuts out all the light from this cone between her own sphere and the vertex. In the approaching eclipse this cone reaches to the nearest surface of the earth; and, if it were a material solid body, it would pierce down to the earth's center so far that the section of the cone by the earth's surface forms nearly a circle of about 140 miles in diameter.

Of this circular section of the moon's conical shadow are of course involved in the blackness of night. The brighter stars and planets near the region of the sun and moon appear; the birds and beasts, in great terror at the unusual and sudden approach of darkness, seek the nearest places of shelter and repose. But this circular shadow, of one hundred and forty miles in diameter, does not remain long on the same part of the earth's surface. For the moon is flying around the earth on her orbit from West to East, with the velocity, to-morrow, of about forty miles per minute; and the shadow passes over the earth's curved surface with the increased velocity of about forty-four miles per minute, or nearly three-quarters of a mile every second of time.

Hence the whole circular shadow, of one hundred and forty miles diameter, sweeps over the earth, in a general direction from the West toward the East, forming a belt of its own width, more than six thousand miles long, in the short time of about two hours and a half. Those observers who have witnessed the approach and passing away of the previous total eclipses of the sun, describe the rush of this black wing of night as something peculiarly impressive.

After the eclipse has advanced to within a few seconds of total immersion, the scene becomes intensely interesting, and an immense shadow seems to sweep over the face of the country, till the spectators are involved in it. It is not as dark as night, but more nearly resembles twilight, the sky being deep blue or black, but the horizon of a brownish yellow. Nearer the boundary of the path of the eclipse the horizon will be much lighter than on the other side, and those who are within a few miles of the boundary, may see the sunlight on distant parts of the landscape, if seen from high elevations. As the high mountains of North Carolina are involved in it, it must be an interesting point of observation from the top of one of these mountains, the darkness being on the peaks around the spectator, but light shining on the land in the distant horizon, fifty or sixty miles off, as the mighty shadow sweeps onward to the East.

Through the telescope, the appearances are extraordinary. Within two minutes of the total darkness, the sun appears like a thin crescent, the line becoming more and more broken up as it advances (as shown in figure 2), owing to the irregular edge of the moon and its mountains. When entirely hid, a beautiful faint crown of light surrounds the moon, and jets of flame are seen protruding from the edge (fig. 3.)

We learn from these appearances that the brightness of the Sun and its atmosphere is decidedly variable, and so, also, probably its heat and its electrical influence. These phenomena, as well as all others of special interest, are best seen when the Sun is high above the horizon, at the moment of its total eclipse. To persons so situated to secure this condition, there is also a chance of their being able to catch a glimpse of the zodiacal light, and of the small planets which are supposed by Le Verner to circulate between Mercury and the Sun, but which have never yet been seen.

Astronomers will note scientifically the appearance of Mercury; but they will look with much greater anxiety for their worlds, as yet unseen by mortal vision. It was announced some ten years ago that certain observed changes in the position of the orbit of Mercury were probably due to the attraction of a number of smaller bodies revolving in an orbit between him and the sun. The causes which prevent Mercury from being seen operate still more disadvantageously in regard to these interior planets (if such these be), and there is no hope of gazing upon them other than with the eye of faith, except at the time of a total eclipse. The light of the sun being then cut off by the interposition of the moon's body, it is quite possible that the existence of these new hypothetical worlds will be revealed through the telescope. It is thought probable that there are about four of these bodies, but their number may be "legion."

The area to be observed will be seen within, about 15 degrees of the sun in longitude, and within about 3 degrees of the ecliptic line, on either side. Unless seen near the limit of 15 degrees they may be easily distinguished by the telescopic observer from the fixed stars, as the motion in the orbit is rapid enough to give a sensible change of place during the

time of observation. Should such planets be discovered, the fact will be a memorable one in astronomical annals.

The search for new planets will be a new branch of investigation during a solar eclipse; but there is also a problem, partially solved, to which many astronomers will bend all their energies. The light of the sun has been often examined by instruments constructed for the purpose, in order to find out, if possible, the material of which he is composed, and especially to ascertain if there is any ground for the belief that the sun and earth are of one common origin.

The strangeness of the appearance of things on the earth's surface during the eclipse will vary widely with the place of observation. In places where the atmosphere is overcast there will be no perceptible difference, except an undecidable rawness or chilliness in the air, and nothing to note the time when the sun is shut out from the sight of more privileged mortals. Where clouds obscure the vision they are generally rain clouds, and the rain is usually of a drizzly character; it seldom falls in large drops. In places where the sky is clear, the air may be expected to cool off somewhat previous to the observed time of contact, and the animals show their premonitions of the unusual event by various strange motions. During the totality of the eclipse fowls have been observed to go to roost, and the birds of the air to fall to the earth as if struck by a stone, doubtless from fright at the sudden change; while beasts have become perfectly panic-stricken, and manifested the most abject terror.

In places where the eclipse is total (and visible) the sky will grow gradually dark, and surrounding objects become invested with a weird black or copper color, and the moon's edge will be marked by a pale circle, which was formerly thought to be due to the passage of the solar rays through her atmosphere, but is now known to belong to the solar body. The latter is called the "corona" or crown, from its resemblance to the halo often represented in pictures around the heads of saints.

The following are the times of beginning and end of the total eclipse for Kentucky:

Place.	Beginning.	Ending.
Louisville	4 21 P. M.	4 24 P. M.
Shelbyville	4 27 P. M.	4 30 P. M.

The following are the times of beginning and end of total phase:

Place.	Beginning.	Ending.
Louisville	4 21 57	4 24 00
Shelbyville	4 27 17	4 30 00
Danville	4 28 32	4 31 00
Frankfort	4 29 00	4 32 00
Lexington	4 29 32	4 32 00
Barrettsville	4 30 00	4 33 00

Being loudly called on to resume, Mr. Johnson, who had never left the stand, began where he had left off, and, animated by the disturbance which had just occurred, he contrasted the days of Washington and Jefferson, to the present. Mr. Johnson dwelt at length on national affairs, and was twice interrupted, each case resulting almost in a row. Amid the excitement he stood as calm as if no anger had menaced him. The cries of "take him down!" "shoot him!" and others as violent though couched in language too indecent for repetition, were met with glances of cold defiance. He was a man of marble, save that his eyes flashed with unutterable resolve. He had marked out the course of his career, and he was determined to protect him at all hazards, and when the third effort at intimidation was thwarted, the enemy gave up the attempt in disgust and despair.

We conversed with several gentlemen—Radicals and Conservatives—on the features of the scene, and we were all agreed that it is doing the former party no more than justice when we say we believe the thinking men of the former party regret the outrages more than their opponents.

Andrew Johnson.
ATTEMPT TO MURDER HIM.
He Defies the Ruffians and Concludes his Speech.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, 2d.

Ex-President Johnson left yesterday morning for Maryville, to fill his appointment, which had been made by the request of a large number of the citizens of Blount county.

Mr. Johnson commenced speaking at a quarter after eleven. He had not spoken but a few minutes until a few of the roughs commenced the work which had been laid out for them by the mobocracy that has so long disgraced Maryville and all good citizens who reside in that vicinity. Their first demonstrations were made by drunken yells and groans, which were not noticed by the attentive audience, who were listening to the truths being uttered by the speaker.

A MOB.

The disorganizers, finding that their first efforts were fruitless, concentrated their forces and attempted a more bold and daring game, which at first indicated that the affair would result seriously, with the loss of life and a general fight. The mob gave a yell, uttered a number of horrid oaths, and moved toward the stand. A man by the name of Snider mounted one of the seats which had been provided, and attempted to stop the demons from their hellish designs. Mr. Snider reached for his repeater, but was knocked down by the crowd. He was immediately rescued by his friends who presented a bold front to the riotous demons, and caused them to retreat to their corner, which they had early selected at a short distance from the stand occupied by the speaker. From this point, at intervals, would ooze out their drunken oaths. Once they called to them a colored man, who happened to be passing by, and tried to get him to join the mob, but failed with him as they had previously done with another, their intended tool considering them beneath his notice, and too contemptible and degraded to associate with.

THE LEADERS OF THE MOB.

Failing in all their efforts to drive the speaker from the stand and an attentive audience from the grounds, some of the most prominent leaders, who were in the leading members of the Maryville League, incited them once more to the front.

Among the most prominent members of the mob, whose names we could learn, were Emerson, John Pella, Marthen Gardner, Old Gardner, John Smith and others, who were as dirty and drunken as the first named.

ANOTHER RUSH FOR THE STAND.

They moved again toward the stand with their hideous yells, cursing and uttering oaths that Blount county should not be disgraced by a traitor, and they would be d—d if they wanted to hear such cussed treason. Stokes was their man.

Mr. Johnson barely paused, and the crowd remained quiet. The result was the cowardly slunk back to their corner. The speaker continued with his address, not heeding the villainous efforts made by those who were plotting to drive him from

the stand. Mr. Johnson continued his speech for three hours and a half to an attentive audience, who were disgusted at the conduct of the mob, and regretted the insult which had been offered to an invited guest by the offscourings of Blount county and the outcasts of decent society.

THE CROWD.

There were from twelve to fifteen hundred persons present, and a majority of them listened with profound attention to the remarks of the speaker. Among the number present were about forty colored men, who, with one or two exceptions, gave the speaker an attentive hearing and conducted themselves in a respectable and orderly way.

Another attempt at violence.

Toward the close of Mr. Johnson's address a small party of the rioters attempted to drive the speaker from the stand and pull the speaker off, telling him that they would back him in it and see him through, but this effort was fruitless like the rest.

After this last attempt to drive the speaker from the stand, the riotous dispersed and let him continue his speech without further interruption.

The address of Mr. Johnson was one of the most able he ever made, and will do much good in that locality.

This is the first time that Mr. Johnson has been interfered with since his return to Tennessee, and the outrage is deplored by all the respectable citizens of Blount county.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIP'S ACCOUNT.

After giving a synopsis of Mr. Johnson's speech, the Knoxville Whip says: "Imperialism and its organ was alluded to as being the exponent of the bondholder's policy. Mr. Johnson read extracts from the Imperialist to sustain his deductions. Although he had been interrupted throughout his entire speech, he had borne it with remarkable equanimity, and had not ceased speaking, but at this point he was compelled to desist. Yells for Stokes and personal abuse of the speaker were loudly uttered by persons on the outskirts, who were chiefly composed of drunken scoundrels, urged on by the most desperate members of the Stokes faction, who had from the first determined to prevent the speaking, and, failing in that, to break it up in a row, if possible. These demonstrations evoked derisive groans from some of the Conservatives, which resulted in a personal rencontre between Mr. Singleton, a Conservative, and Mr. Phelps, a strong Radical (as we learn from the scene), causing the crowd to sway and surge like forest trees in a gale. Pistols were attempted to be drawn, but, by the determined efforts of the friends of both parties, the disturbance was quelled.

Being loudly called on to resume, Mr. Johnson, who had never left the stand, began where he had left off, and, animated by the disturbance which had just occurred, he contrasted the days of Washington and Jefferson, to the present. Mr. Johnson dwelt at length on national affairs, and was twice interrupted, each case resulting almost in a row. Amid the excitement he stood as calm as if no anger had menaced him. The cries of "take him down!" "shoot him!" and others as violent though couched in language too indecent for repetition, were met with glances of cold defiance. He was a man of marble, save that his eyes flashed with unutterable resolve. He had marked out the course of his career, and he was determined to protect him at all hazards, and when the third effort at intimidation was thwarted, the enemy gave up the attempt in disgust and despair.

We conversed with several gentlemen—Radicals and Conservatives—on the features of the scene, and we were all agreed that it is doing the former party no more than justice when we say we believe the thinking men of the former party regret the outrages more than their opponents.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, 2d.

Ex-President Johnson left yesterday morning for Maryville, to fill his appointment, which had been made by the request of a large number of the citizens of Blount county.

Mr. Johnson commenced speaking at a quarter after eleven. He had not spoken but a few minutes until a few of the roughs commenced the work which had been laid out for them by the mobocracy that has so long disgraced Maryville and all good citizens who reside in that vicinity. Their first demonstrations were made by drunken yells and groans, which were not noticed by the attentive audience, who were listening to the truths being uttered by the speaker.

A MOB.

The disorganizers, finding that their first efforts were fruitless, concentrated their forces and attempted a more bold and daring game, which at first indicated that

